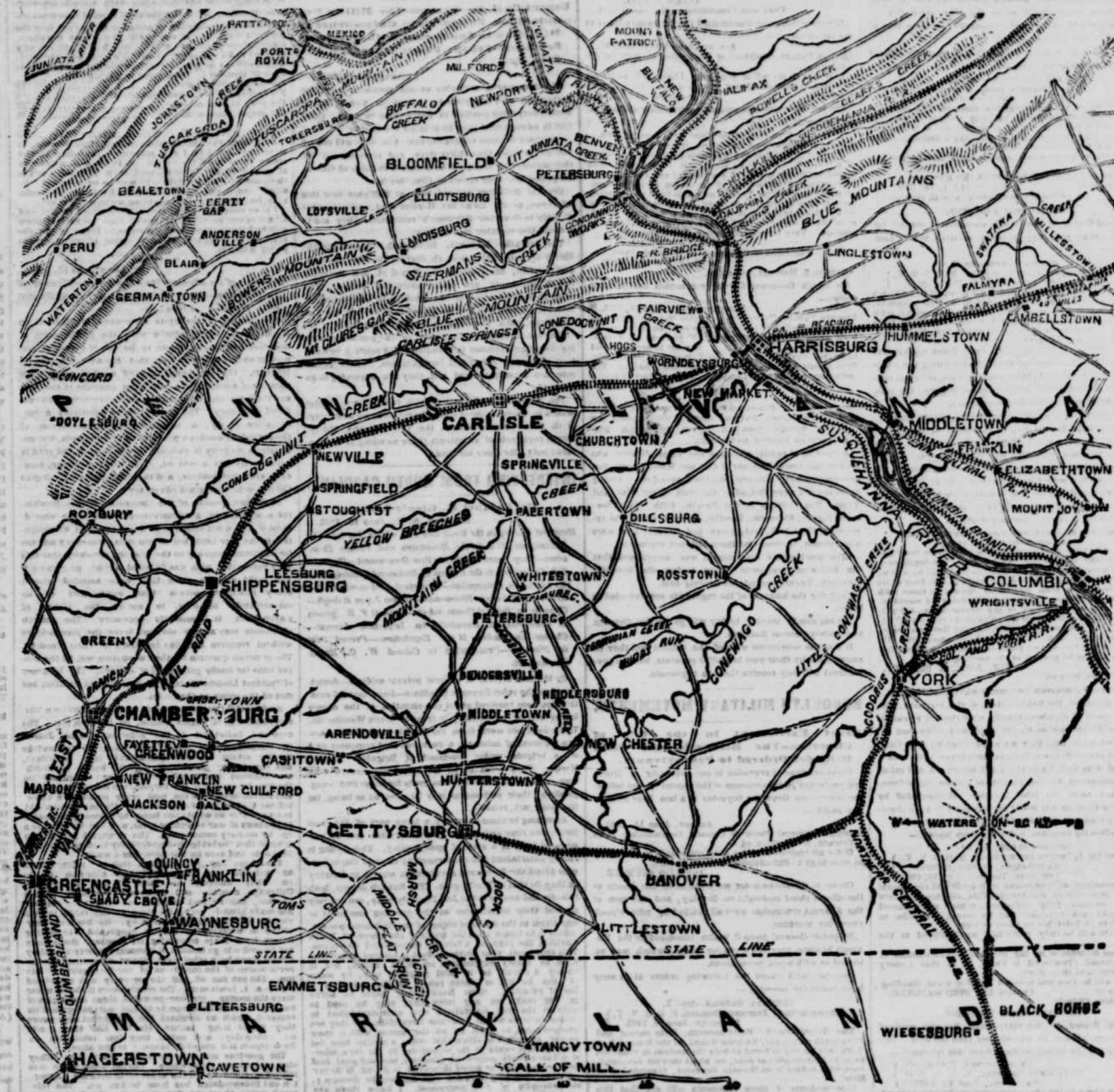


## THE REBEL INVASION.

The Susquehanna River, the Union Line of Defence--The Route of the Rebel Advance.



an extensive practice. About this time he attached himself to the whig party, and continued an active member of that body until his elevation to the Common Pleas bench. He was a member of the Young Men's Whig Society, took an active part in their proceedings and deliberations, and in 1828 drew up the address of the Society, and was a member of the Whig Convention that nominated Mr. Seward for Governor of this State. In 1830 or 1831 an act of the Legislature was passed, by which a third judge was added to the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Seward nominated him to the Senate for that appointment, and his nomination was confirmed by that body, although it was largely defeated at the time. During his judicial career he presided at several important trials which came off in this city, among them were the trial of Mrs. White for murder, which caused great excitement at the time, and the celebrated pipe-laying case that was tried in the Court of General Sessions. He also presided at the habeas corpus case of Barry vs. Merion. It is scarcely necessary to add that, by his conduct and decisions while on the bench he gave very general satisfaction both to the bar and to the public.

Judge Ingle was a man of an enlarged and comprehensive mind, and had a keen perception of right and wrong. Those natural gifts led him to investigate patiently and thoroughly every question of importance that came before him. In making up his opinion he never discarded a case upon mere abstract principles without first taking into account all its relations and surrounding circumstances, giving to each its due weight in the conclusion he arrived at; and hence his decisions were invariably marked by a sound and discriminating judgment which always commanded the respect of the profession. In his intercourse with the bar, especially with the younger members, he was kind and courteous, and his advice and friendly words freely given to the latter class, while at the same time he was scrupulously exact in maintaining the dignity of his own position and of the bench generally.

In 1845, after his judicial term had expired, he resumed, or rather attempted to resume, his profession, but soon after fell into a delicate state of health, which rendered him unable to attend to it for nearly three years, when he again rallied and resumed it, but his constitution was undermined, and he gradually sunk under the effects of his disease. For the last three months he had been confined to his house, all hopes of his recovery having been given up, and on the 29th of May he departed from among us, in the 67th year of his age. He was interred in the family vault in Trinity cemetery.

Judge Ingle's acquirements were not confined to legal science only; he had in his youth carefully studied the Greek and Latin languages, and thoroughly mastered both; even up to a late period he derived pleasure from the study and perusal of Greek and Latin authors in the original languages. He also understood the French language, and in early life made French literature a part of his studies. In private life he was sociable and agreeable; in his friendships, sincere and disinterested. His manners were simple and unaffected, and before his health broke down he was never happier than in the society of his early and select friends.

## THE REBEL INVASION.

## Advance of the Enemy Into Pennsylvania.

## Occupation of Chambersburg and Scotland by the Rebels.

## PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE

## The Susquehanna the Line of Defence.

## Intense Enthusiasm at Harrisburg and Other Points.

## Public Meetings Held, Volunteers Rapidly Enlisting and Fortifications Being Speedily Erected.

## General McClellan or General Franklin Called for to Head the Pennsylvania State Troops.

By. Do. Do.

## The Harrisburg Telegrams:

Harrisburg, June 16, 1863.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have received a despatch stating that the rebels were within nine miles of Carlisle at noon today.

The State House bell will be rung this afternoon to call the people to arms.

The public are awakening to a sense of the crisis.

The telegraph operator at London, Franklin county, reports that our pickets brought in a rebel prisoner this morning, who reported that the rebels were in heavy force in the Cumberland valley.

The Bedford telegraph operator reports that a scout has just come in, who says that the rebels are in Cumberland with a force of six thousand cavalry. There are no Union troops there.

There is no one at Cumberland to resist them. The citizens are flying.

Everything looks very gloomy here to-day.

The indications are that the rebels will be within sight of Harrisburg to-morrow, and in the absence of troops to stop the advance of the rebels the destruction of all the bridges along the Susquehanna is inevitable.

The troops, as far as they reach this city and report for duty, are sent to the different forts on the river, where works are being constructed to prevent the crossing of the rebels.

The hills on the opposite side of the river are illuminated by the fires of the working parties engaged in throwing up fortifications.

The attempts to cut off communications from Washington have failed, and all the energies of the State must be directed towards arresting the progress of the rebels.

The rebels must not be allowed to cross the Susquehanna river.

The country south of the river there is no hope of saving from devastation and pillage.

The telegraph offices at Carlisle and Shippensburg are still open, and business is now transacted with them as usual.

As Shippensburg is twenty miles beyond Carlisle it is evident that the rebels are not advancing with much rapidity, and there is a fair prospect of securing the capital against attack, if the rebels advance so far.

The advance of a portion of General Miller's train has reached here, and more are coming. There is a public meeting going on at the Court House here to raise volunteers immediately.

## The Philadelphia Telegrams:

Philadelphia, June 16, 1863.

A letter from Harrisburg, dated June 15, says, "A train of one hundred wagons, which left Hagerstown on Sunday, arrived safely."

The rebel advance this morning was five miles east of Chambersburg. Colonel Swift, commanding at Hagerstown, had a fight on Sunday and a half yesterday, when he was surrounded and forced to surrender.

The rebels removed their camps yesterday, and the State archives are being removed to Philadelphia.

The Democratic Convention will not assemble here to-morrow. A number of the Western delegates refused to come further than Annapolis, and returned home. Hundreds of people are arriving from the south side of the river, bringing to all their horses, cattle and other valuables.

Working parties are engaged in preparing the works of defence on the opposite side of the river. Good roads are being made if troops were here to man the guns.

Government officials expect the arrival of the rebels to-night or to-morrow morning. If they reach here so soon there will be little prospect of a successful defence. But, if delayed thousands will reach here within twenty-four hours, as the country is thoroughly aroused.

A meeting last evening General Cameron blamed the government for not sending men to aid in the defence of the capital when Pennsylvania was so liberally contributing men and money for carrying on the war. He said, while he had every confidence in the present command of the government, such men as McClellan or Franklin, whose leadership the people had every confidence in, would rally

to their standard every loyal man. He called upon the Governor to send for McClellan to take charge of the militia of the State.

Every train for the East is packed with refugees and goods belonging to merchants.

## The Washington Telegrams:

Washington, June 16, 1863.

The latest news received here tonight from Harrisburg is contained in the following despatch to Colonel Pickett from Governor Curtin:

The rebels are at Chambersburg and Scotland, five miles this side and within seven miles of Shippensburg. We have works on the opposite side of the river, and will give them battle if they come. The people are rising handsomely. We will soon have a great army. Governor Seymour and Governor Parker have sent militia, who will arrive in the night.

The information received by the government is to the effect that the rebel raiders have made no progress towards Harrisburg today. They occupy Chambersburg with only about eight hundred men.

It is now pretty well ascertained that the cavalry force which has invaded Pennsylvania does not number more than from five to ten thousand. It is supported by Jackson's old corps, composed of the divisions of Ewell, formerly Jackson's, Early's, formerly Longstreet's, and Evans' and Rhodes', making an aggregate of about thirty thousand men. This corps remains upon the Virginia side of the Potomac.

It is now believed that the raid will be extended no further than Chambersburg, and by to-morrow the rebel cavalry will be probably rushing back to their infantry supports.

In the meantime, the federal army of the Potomac is preparing to intercept their return. The march from Yorktown to the present position of the army was a severe one. Many of the soldiers fainted from the effects of the heat, and many horses gave out. In the third corps alone about twenty of the men died by the way from sun stroke.

A cavalry force was left behind to take care of and bring in those who were exhausted. The dragoons and rangers, and even the springs on the road were nearly dry and afforded no relief.

Quite a large number of stragglers left town to-day for the North, most of them going and getting into the field the militia that has been called out by the President.

Many politicians here think the rebel raid into Pennsylvania may do good, by arousing the masses of the people, who will at once rush out by their mighty power all vestiges of superciliousness in the North. It is assumed that present misgivings in relation to secession and by dissection have been entirely brought about by opponents of the administration in the North.

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people of this place have determined to stay here and abide results. A good many people have left Carlisle, which is nineteen miles from Harrisburg and thirty-three from this place.

The wagon train of General Miller passed through here this afternoon. Some estimate the length of the train at nearly two miles. The passage through of the train resulted in creating quite a sensation.

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others who desire to aid in the defence of the State in the present emergency.

The enemy are in force at Hagerstown, Maryland, and are hourly expected to invade the State and destroy by fire and sword our property and lives. Every volunteer and citizen capable of bearing arms are required to come to the rescue forthwith, and defend our State from the invader. Arrangements have been made for the payment of troops coming forward under this call, and they will only be required to serve during the present emergency. All are requested to bring with them all the accoutrements they may have, and be uniformed as far as possible. The men will elect the company officers, and the captains will elect the field officers.

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